THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above advertise by the year. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GRAND, MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES For July, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

40.000 Dollars! \$8,000. \$14,000. 200' Prizes of \$500 Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class No. 75, for 1850. 6th of July.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the Lowest three Number Prizes \$500. SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1	Prize	OI	•		•		\$20,000
ī	do.						14,000
1	do.						8,000
1	do.					•	6,000
1	do.						3,500
1	do						2,173
3	Prize	s of					2,000
3	do						1,500
3	do				-		1,300
5	do						1,250
	do (lowe	st 3 r	um.	prizes	3.)	500
cke	ets on	lv \$	10—F	lalve	8 \$5 25	—Qua Whole	rters \$2 5 s \$130 00
	Do		do	of	25]	Halves	65 00

of 25 Quarters 32 50

\$ 45,000 Dollars. \$10,000! \$20,000! 16 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 26 Tickets! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 78, for 1850. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 20 13th of July, 1850.

		rawn Nur more Pr				
	MO	ST SPLEN	DID	SCHE	ME.	
1	Splendid	Prize of		101	•	\$45,000
ī	do.			•		20,000
ī	do.					10,000
ī	do.					7,000
i	do.					5,582
5	Prizes of					2,000
10	do.					1,500
10	40.	•			11	1 000

Tickets \$15-Halves \$7,50-Quarters \$3,75-Eighths Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$170 00 of 26 Half do. of 26 Quarter do.

of 26 Eighths do. \$35,319. \$10,000! \$15,000. 30 PRIZES OF \$2,000 ARE \$60,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class No 81, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday,

July 20th, 1850. SPLENDID SCHEMES. 1 Grand Capital of Tickets 10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

do. 26 Half 26 Quarter do. Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive themost sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us according to the requirements of the beas alarming as it is insultprompt attention, and an official account of each drawing J. & C. MAURY, Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

Certificates of Packages 26 Whole Tickets

Taxes! Taxes! TILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, VV on the second Monday in August next, the following Town Lots or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon and costs of advertising for the year

own	Situation.	By whom listed.	Amou of Ta	
	ing Wilmington.	James M. Baber,	\$ 3	
	Vilmington,	James I. Bryan,	19	
	do	C. L. Blaney,	5	
	do	John B. Craig,	6	
	do	John Green.	4	
	do	D. J. Gittut,	15	3(
	do	William O. Jeffreys,	37	
	do	William Kinney,	4	34
	do	W. Kellog for R. Phine	y, 4	7
	do	Wm. J. Love, Jr.,	10	
	do	Wm. & T. Love,		7:
	do	Jonathan Luz,	22	
	do	Moses C. Millis,	4	
	do	Sally More,	3	
	do	Alex. Mathews,	17	
	do	William McKenzie,	5	1
	do	James McGary,	9	
	do	Nancy McNeil,	4	8
	do	Hagar Nutt,	2	
	do	S. N. Richardson,	16	
	do	S. R. Robbins,	16	
	do	Esdras Rouse,	6	
	do	A. B. Skipper,		8
	do	Bradford Shermon,	37	
	do	Daniel Skipper,		9
	do	Joseph M. Tilly,	29	
	do	Peter G. Tilly,	13	
	do	Estate of Mrs. L. Ward	15	9
	do	Wm. Wilson,	27	
	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	the state of the s		-

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff Wilmington, N. C., June 20th, 1850. 816-tds. (Pr. Adv. \$7.) E. L HARDING'S

CLOTHING ESTABLSHMENT Under the Telegraph Office. TOW opening a large and complete assortment READY MADE CLOTHING. Raleigh, June 13, 1850. . 814-

A Cook Wanted. NOR whom liberal wages will be given. Enquire at the Register Office. June 17.

"We Tread No Step Backward."

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD! HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS Have been sold and paid during the month of June,

"CITADEL OF PRIZES," By those "LUCKIEST OF THE LUCKY" fellows, PYFER & Co's. LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Grand Capitals in one Scheme Sold. 2 of \$10,000. \$40,000. No 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who \$40,000, numbers 7 21 47, whole ticket, sent to Alabama. \$30,000, numbers 7 14 53, package half tickets, sent to of the Northern States seemed to have respected the Massachusetts. \$26,000, numbers 1 16 22, half tickets, sent to Ohio.

\$24,000, numbers 4 37 73, package whole tickets, sent to South Carolina. \$20,000, numbers 12 19 43, package half tickets, sent to Indiana.

\$20,000, numbers 3 5 8, whole ticket, sent to Georgia. \$18,000, numbers 2 67 73, package quarter tickets, sent to Florida. \$15,000, numbers 3 28 44, package whole tickets, sent

to Tennessee. \$11,500, numbers 1 16 39, whole ticket sent to New \$10,000, numbers 14 48 73, whole ticket sent to Pennsylvania.

\$10,000, numbers 2 65 76, whole ticket sold in Batil-\$9,000, numbers 3 29 36, package half tickets, sent to Georgia. 3 of \$5,000, 6 of \$2,500, 13 of \$1,500 17 of \$1,000, were sold in Whole and Half Ticket Packages, besides

ent parts of the country. Brilliand Fattories for Inly, 1850.

an innumerable number of smaller prizes sent to differ-

В	Frilliant	Lotter	ies for J	mly,	290,	
	Cor	fidence S	trictly Obse	rved.		
ate	Capital Prizes.		o. of	Price of Price of Tickets. Packages		
ı	\$25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	\$8	\$30 0	
T-1	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 5	
3	30,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	33 0	
5	2 10,000	73 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 2	
5	40,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 0	
3	25,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	26 5	
9	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 5	
)	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 0	
1	18,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 5	
2	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 0	
3	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	59 0	
5	25,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 0	
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 5	
7	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 0	
3	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	22 0	
•	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 5	
)	40,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	62 0	
2	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 0	
3	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 5	
	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	32 0	
	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 5	
	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00	
	60,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	20	87 5	
	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 0	
	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00	
	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00	
		LEASE	OBSERVE			
Co	rrespondent	s will ple	ease bear i	n mind	that the	

prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper. The Printed official drawings which Correspondent

from Pyfer & Co's. at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspon-42 50 dents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's. Remember-A Package of Tickets, can draw four of

the most splendid prizes in a scheme. In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediate-

Lottery Brokers, PYFER & CO. No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md. Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office. Jnne 22d, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD!

THE General Commissioners of the North Carolina Rail Road hereby announce that at a Meeting held wit: the sum of fifty thousand dollars, having been re- power, it would be hard to bear the superiority and who have the power or the will to destroy it. A minorceived by the Treasurer of this Board, the said Commis- mastery it implies. It would degrade the Southern ity, by submission, may as much betray the Constitution, sioners preferred and certified duplicate declarations of States from being the equals of the Northern States, to as a majority by aggression. The Constitution does not sioners preferred and certified duplicate declarations of the foregoing facts, with the names of the subscribers, a position of colonial inferiority. But when your expectively subscribed appears of the subscribers, clusion is not from a mere lust of power, but is only a government in their hands and can protect themselves. and the amounts by them respectively subscribed appended thereunto, and have caused one of the said declarations to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State act of the General Assembly ratified the 27th day of Jan-uary 1849, entitled "An act to incorporate the North forth with great unanimity, the rights in our territories with the majority. They must protect themselves and Carolina Rail Road Company."

powers vested in them, by the act of Assembly aforesaid, and finding in the Northern States no disposition to abate gression upon their rights, overthrow the Constitution. do therefore hereby make known, that the said company shall be regarded as formed for the purpose mentioned in said act from the aforesaid 6th day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty; and they do further give notice that they have appointed a meeting of the stockholders of said company to be held in the town of Salisbury on Thursday the 11th day of July next, to receive the report of the proceedings of this Board, and to take such every stockholder is requested to attend in person or by

SIGNED: WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Concord. JOHN B. LORD, of Salisbury. RICHARD WASHINGTON, of Waynesborough HENRY B. ELLIOTT, of Randolph. JAMES M. LEACH, Lexington. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Greensborough. WILLIAM. A. GRAHAM, Hillsborough. NATHAN A. STEDMAN, Pittsborough. SAM. P. HARGRAVE, Lexington. June 6th, 1850.

LAW SCHOOL.

AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA. THE undersigned have formed an association with the view of opening a Law School in the town of Hillsborough.

Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various de partments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of Students on Monday, the 20th instant.

J. L. BAILEY. F. NASH. Hillsborough, June, 19, 1850.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. RALEIGH, N. C. THE fourth Session of this Institution will begin

Monday the 3rd July next. A judicious and thorough course of Study, a competent male Paculty, a pleasant location, a limited number of pupils, with all the comforts of a private family, render the Institute a desirable place of instruction.

BENNET T. BLAKE,

June 26th, 1840.

To the People of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missis-sippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas :

FELLOW CITIZENS:-In obedience to the commands of those we represent, we have assembled toholding States of the Union, on the subject of the institution of Slavery. We deem it proper to lay before you subject of slavery, if the Southern States had moved as briefly as the subject will permit, the result of our with energy to avert a state of things unconstitutional deliberations and councils.

In order that your condition may be understood, and the conclusions at which we have arrived be justly appreciated, it is necessary briefly to refer to a few past

It is now sixteen years since the institution of slavery in the South began to be agitated in Congress and assailed by our sister States. Up to that time, the people rights reserved to the Southern States by the Constitution, and to have acted under the conviction, that the subject of slavery being beyond the legislation of Congress, all agitation with respect to it on the part of Con-gress, was equally forbidden by the Constitution. But at this time, a portion of the people of the North began to assail, in Congress, the institution of slavery, and to accomplish their object of dragging it into the vortex of Congressional agitation, they claimed the right of petitioning Congress upon all subjects whatsoever. As a petition is only the first step in legislation, it was clear that a right to petition a legislative body, must be limited by its powers of legislation. No one can have a right to ask of another to do that which he has no moral or legal right to do. Nor can any tribunal have the power to receive and consider any matter beyond its jurisdiction. The claim to present petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery, was considered, by the Southern Representatives generally, as an attempt indirectly to assume jurisdiction over the subject itself, in all parts of the Union. The object, without disguise, was the overthrow of slavery in the States; but our assailants tramed the petitions presented chiefly against slavery in the District of Columbia and our Territories, and potism, totally irresponsible to the people of the South, against what they call the internal slave trade-that is. the transmission of slaves from one Southern State to non-slaveholding States, ignorant of our feelings, condianother. Conscious of the fatal tendency of the agitation of slavery in Congress, to desiroy the peace and stability of the Union, an effort was made, supported by a large portion of the Northern Representatives, to suppress it by a rule in the House of Representatives, which provided, that all petitions on the subject of slavery, should be neither considered, printed or referred. This ests are entirely indentical. Then the dominant cannot rule was assailed by the people of the Northern States, as violating that clause of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent the people security for right government. But as this indentity can O from peaceably assembling and petitioning for a redress scarcely ever exist between any two people, history 0 of grievances. In December, 1844, this rule fell before bears but one festimony as to the fate of a subject people. unlimited power of introducing and considering the subject of slavery in Congress, was asserted. In the meantime, the course of the Northern people showed clearly, that the agitation of slavery in Congress was only one of the means they relied on to overthrow this institution throughout the Union. Newspapers were set up

amongst them, and lecturers were hired to go abroad to excite them against slavery in the Southern States. Organizations were formed to carry off slaves from the South, and to protect them by violence from recapture. Although the Constitution requires that fugitive slaves, like fugitives from justice, should be rendered up by the States to which they may have fled, the Legislatures of almost every Northern State, faithless to this treaty stipulation between the States, passed laws designed and calculated entirely to defeat this provision of the Constitution, without which the Union would have never existed, and by these laws virtually nullified the act of old and effete Governments of Europe, will it not pre- placed. 1794, passed by Congress to aid its enforcement. Not vail under the dominion of the restless people of the content with the agitation of slavery in political circles, the Northern people forced it also into the religious associations extending over the Union, and produced a separation of the Methodist and Baptist churches. The result of all these various methods of assailing slavery in ty of an amalgamation between the races. Exempt from can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded the Southern States, was, that it became the grand topic the institution of slavery, it is not surprising that their of interest and discussion in Congress and out of Con- sympathies should be against us, whilst the dogma on Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold gress, and one of most important elements of politics in which they profess to build their system of free governthe Union. Thus an institution, belonging to the South- | ment-the absolute rule of the majority-leaves no barern States exclusively, was wrested from their exclu- rier to their power in the affairs of the General Governsive control; and instead of that protection which is the ment, and leads them to its consolidation. Religion, too, great object of all governments, and which the Consti- false or real, fires their enthusiasm against our institution. tution of the United States guaranties to all the States | which many of its professors believe to be inconsistent and their institutions, the Northern States, and Con- with its principles and precepts. To expect forbearance ly after the result is known, the readers of this paper gress under their control, combined together, to assail from such a people, under such circumstances, towards was admitted into the Union, had but one boundary to- are unable to understand, unless it be, that a haughts have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old and destroy slavery in the South. The Southern States the institution of slavery, is manifestly vain. If they Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and did nothing to vindicate their rights and arrest this have been false to the compact made with us in the Concourse of things. The Mexican war broke out; and in- stitution, and have allowed passion and prejudice to masstead of that patriotic co-operation of all sections of the Union, which would have taken place in the better fallibility of our nature, which has produced the necessity States, (being the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. stead of that patriotic co-operation of all sections of the ter reason, they have only exemplified that frailty and days of the Republic, to bring it to a just and honorable conclusion, in the very first appropriation bill to carry it on; the North endeavored to thrust in the subject of entered the popular mind of the non-slaveholding States, slavery. Throughout the war, they kept up the agita- for action and control, the rest is inevitable. If unre- gave her this country; and was thus recognized and tion; thus clearly manifesting their determination that strained by us, they will go on until African slavery will the General Government in none of its operations, in- be swept from the broad and fertile South. The nature this boundary for Texas, as a member of the Union, the of requiring sternly their recognition by Congress, as ternal or external, shall be exempted from the introduc- of things, theretore, independent of experience, teaches Mexican war took place; and in the treaty of Gauda- teen sovereign States have consented to be carried into tion of this dangerous subject. The war closed with us that there can be no safety in submission. by them at Chapel Hill on the 5th and 6th days of June honor; and an immense territory was added to the Uni- To submit to evils, however great, whilst they are en-1850, it was ascertained, from additional returns made ted States. Their previous threats were realised; and durable, is the disposition of every people-especially boundary between Mexico and the United States. Their previous threats were realised; and by the local Commissioners, that the sum of one Million the non-slaveholding States immediately claimed the of an agricultural people living apart, and having no Thus by the laws of Texas, by the legislation of Conof dollars had been subscribed in the capital stock of the said Company: and the first instalment, of five dollars all the territory acquired, and to appropriate it to themper share, on the said sum of one million of dollars, to selves. If this pretension arose from a mere lust of whatever may be their pursuits, and not alone with those

> their demands, the Convention in which we are assem- And the public opinion of the world is in conformity bled, has been brought together to take counsel as to the | with these views. The oppressor is hated-but the unrecourse the Southern States should pursue, for the main- sistingly oppressed is despised. More respect follows the tenance of their rights, liberty and honor. Such is a brief, but imperfect statement of past trans- Southern States, therefore, although a minority, are not actions; and they force upon us the question, in what condition do they place the Southern States? And first, stitution, and, in preserving it, to protect themselves. when your Representatives in Congress were neither protect themselves? States bound together in a confederacy, and which was all that men can do, to

bined, not only to wrest from you your common proper-ty, but to place upon your front the brand of inferiority. You are not to extend, on account of your institutions, You are not to extend, on account of your institutions, but they are to increase and multiply, that the shame and sin of slavery, may by their philanthropic agency, be extinguished from amongst you. But the worst feature of your condition is, that it is progressive. As low and humiliating as it now may be, it is destined, if not arrested, to "a lower deep." Every effect is a cause; and the spirit of fanaticism brooks no delay in the pro-

Address of the Southern Convention. | tution to reach their object. If they will deign to do it, | heal the discontents which so justly exist in the South, | they have declared essential to the end of a the non-slaveholding States will then have the power, by two thirds in Congress and three fourths of the States, to amend the Constitution, and then have its express sanction to consummate their policy. Your condition is progressive.

It from the past transactions we have narrated, we learn our condition in the Union, they teach us also gether to confer with each other concerning your rela- that our past policy of non-action and submission to agtion with the General Government and the non-slave- gression cannot bring us peace and safety. When the doors of Congress were thrown open to agitation on the itself, and surely tending to bring the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States into collision, although late, it might not have been too late to stop subsequent encroachconscious inability to protect ourselves. You have ungenerously stood still whilst your supporters and the defenders of the Constitution in the Northern States, in turned your foes. You have timely acquiesced, until to hate and persecute the South, has become a high passport to honor and power in the Union. You have unwisely stood still whilst year after year the volume of anti-slavery policy and sympathy has swollen into unanimity throughout all the non-slaveholding States, and the sections of the Union now face each other in stern that territory, whether from the United States or from the rest of the world, appropriating the soil to themselves, or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, and states or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is on the whole South. How long will that facility which sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is on the whole South. How long will that facility which sense of the term; but are citizens of the States or counselves, or erecting a government over it, is on the whole South. How long will that facility which sense of the term it is the state of the whole South. collision. You have waited until the Constitution of the tries from which they have come, and to which they exists against the holding of slaves at all in the District United States is in danger of being virtually abolished, or of becoming what the majority in Congress think proper to make it. That great principle on which our system of free government rests, of so dividing the powers of Government that only those powers should be granted which must affect all the people composing it equally in their operation, whilst all powers over all inierests. local or sectional, should be reserved to local or sectional Government, is in danger of being uprooted from their Constitution. Local and sectional interests absorb the time and business of Congress, and thus a sectional desconstituted of the Representatives in Congress from the tion and institutions, reigns at Washington. These are

the fruits of your past forbearance and submission. If we look into the nature of things, such results will not seem to be either new or strange. There is but one condition, in which one people can be safe under the dominion of another people, and that is when their interprosperity and aggrandizement of their masters. If this much more certainly must the experience of history be realized between the people of the Northern and Southern States. Here is a difference of climate and productions throughout a territory stretching along the whole belt of the temperate zone, affecting the pursuits and characters of the people inhabiting it. But the great difference—the one great difference—the greatest which can exist among a people is the institution of slavery. This alone sets apart the Southern States as a peculiar people-with whom independence as to their internal policy is the condion of their existence. They must rule themselves or perish. Every colony in the world where African slavery existed with one exception has been destroyed; and if this has been the case, under the Northern States? They do not practically recognize the inferiority of the African to the Caucassian race. They do not realise, because the circumstances of their condition do not compel them to realise the impossibili-

further step in the progress of things, aiming at the abo- The limitations of a Constitution are designed to protect lition of slavery in the States, by the extension and the minority-those who have no power, against those multiplication of non-slaveholding States in the Union, who have it. Hence, the great motive and duty of selfbelonging to them in common with the Northern States, protect the Constitution; and if they fail in this double And the said General Commissioners by virtue of the and declared their determination to maintaigin them; duty, they are at least as culpable as those who in agtyrant, than the slave who submits to his power. The

what is their condition in Congress. The time was In what way shall they preserve the Constitution and any territory from Texas, the arrangement may be unobfurther action under the charter of the said company, as offered, nor would they endure reproach in your behalf. As a general rule, it is undoubtedly true, that when may be authorized and required by the same, at which But for many years past, they have heard you in Congress in a Government like ours a Constitution is violated by the people of the South to enter any portion of the Ter- are in favor of that, unless it be amended in conformity habitually reviled by the most opprobrious epithets on a majority, who alone can violate it in matters of legis- ritory, which, according to the terms of annexation, are with our resolutions, or in such manner as shall subaccount of the institution of slavery. If their spirits lation, it cannot be restored to its integrity through the now free to them, neither Texas nor the General Gov-And this Board stands adjourned to the time and place, are yet unbroken, they must be chilled by a sense of humiliation at the insults they daily receive as your rep- under the control of the majority, are not available to ation constitute the compact of Union between Texas resentatives. You are arraigned as criminals. Slavery the minority. It is for this reason that frequent elec- and the other States of the Confederacy—and this comis dragged into every debate, and Congress has become little else, than a grand instrument in the hands of abolittle else, than a grand instrument in the hands of abolittle else, than a grand instrument in the hands of abolitionists to degrade and ruin the South. Instead of vention, may change the majority. But this resource to all her territory lying South of 36 degrees 30 minlittle else, than a grand instrument in the hands of abolitionists to degrade and ruin the South. Instead of
peace and protection, aggression and insult on the South
peace and protection, aggression and insult on the South
characterize its proceedings and councils. And what is
your condition, with respect to your sister States?
Where is that respect and comity, which (due from all
which now press and restore the South
affect the majority in Congress and restore the Constitution affect the majority in Congress and restore the Constitution and exto all her territory lying South of 86 degrees 30 minto all her territory lying South of 86 degrees 30 minto all her territory lying South of 86 degrees 30 minto all her territory lying seems and harrass the South. By changing
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seems to degree and ruin the South and the seems and the constitution, and the Union it
seems to all her territory lying seems and the constitution, and the Union it
seems to all her territory lying seems and the constitution and the constitution and the consti nations towards each other) is more especially due from tution? Their Representatives are true; and have done Southern people throughout all the territory proposed to once displayed in all their intercourse; instead of respect and sympathy—denunciation and hostility, on putting other Representatives in Congress, could have account of your institution of slavery, have for years no effect in restoring the Constitution. It has been past characterized the communications addressed to you broken by the representatives of the people of the North by the Northern States. And what is your condition in the Union? The non-slaveholding States stand comis powerless for its protection. And the same causes which induced the violations of the Constitution by the

or to restore a bleeding Constitution. All we have re- slavery in the Southern States. What can comceived has been bitter denunciations of our institutions | the South for such enormous wrong and appliation by many members of Congress, and threats to coerce us into submission. Although nothing has been done, a report has been made in the Senate by a Committee of thirteen members, which is now pending in that body; and as the measures it proposes have been pressed upon the South as worthy of her acceptance, we deem it proper to lay before you a brief consideration of the matters it contains.

matters it contains. This report embraces four distinct measures. 1st. gress any power over the institution of slavery in this The admission of California as a State, with the exclu-sion of slavery in her Constitution. 2d. Territorial of the District, to emancipate their Slaves, it would be Governments to be erected over the Territories of Utah an intolerable evil to have a District between them. might not have been too late to stop subsequent encroachments upon our rights. But the Southern States were added to the latter. 3. The prohibition of the slave gress, in the bill reported as a part of the southern states were added to the latter. 3. passive; and their forbearance has had the effect of inspiring the Northern people with the belief either that
we value a union with them more than we value the institution of slavery, or that we dare not move from a consistent with our rights, and worthy of our acceptance, slave is liberated because he is brought into the District,

still owe their allegiance. When, therefore, Congress of Columbia ? ry from California is done by the act of Congress, and must look to the right the Constitution confers. by no other authority. The Constitution of California The framers of the Constitution were perfectly aware that the General Government could have but little powt contains, is the Wilmot Proviso passed and enforced er to secure to them their fugitive slaves in the nonby the legislation of Congress Here, then, is that ex- slaveholding States. The whole internal pulice of clusion from this territory by the act of Congress, which | State must be under the control of the State, and by this almost every Southern State in the Union has declared chiefly could slaves be recaptured. The Constitution, she would not submit to, plainly and practically enforc- therefore, not telying on the legislation of Congress ed by this bill. A free people cannot be satisfied with alone, requires that a fugitive slave, escaping into e the mode in which they are deprived of their rights-a non slaveholding State, shall be " delivered up on claim sovereign State will disdain to inquire in what manner of the party" to whom he belongs. Fugitive slaves are she is stripped of her property, and degraded from an put on the footing of fugitive criminals, and are to be deequality with her sister States. It is enough that the livered up by the State authorities. If these authorities outrage is done. The mode is of little consequence. do not enforce the requirements of the Constitution, and There is, therefore, in the mode of extending the Wil- aid in the recapture and recovery of fugitive slaves, mot Proviso over the Territory of California, presented Congress can do but little to enforce them. The bill by the bill, nothing to mitigate the indignation of the providing for the co-operation of the few officers of the Southern States, or to baffle their determination to red- United States Government in a State, is practically ress the wrong, if inflicted. They are excluded from quite insufficient to accomplish its aim. What can they the whole Territory of California, a Territory extensive do in such a State as Pennsylvania, to recover fugitive h to contain four large States.

If the Constitution proposed by California contained gislation, to enforce the Constitution, it only does its has always been the case under the ordinary difference nothing about slavery, would the North allow her to duty to the South. There can be no concession or faof interests and feelings which exist between States, how enter the Union? Such were the territorial bills pro- vor to the South, in giving her only what she has a tight posed for California at the last Congress, but they re- to have under the Constitution, unless, indeed, the jected them, because the South was not excluded from Constitution for her has no existence. The bill, then, this territory, in express terms. The inhabitants of this Territory have been left without any Civil Government, solely because the South would not consent to be legislated out of them with her institutions; and now that all, there would be nothing in the bill for whi h we this object is accomplished by the Constitution present- should concede any thing to the North. But it is not ed by California, these Conservatives-these advocates all. Under the pretext of bestowing on us a benefit, it of law and order-are eager to admit her, without right perpetrates a usurpation on the reserved rights of the or precedent, into the Union We are aware of the States. It provides that a slave may arraign his master, inconveniences the inhabitants of California may have by the authority of laws made by Congress, before the suffered for want of a Civil Government established by Courts of the States and of the United States, to try his Congress; and therefore, are prepared to yield much on right to his freedom. If Congress can legislate at all account of the circumstances in which they have been between the master and slave in a State, where can its

> next winter New Mexico thus constituted, shall follow rious measures which conflitute this compromise. the example of California, and be admitted as a State mitted by the not slaveholding States into the Union. South, and will be given up to the non-slaveholding States. The pretext is, that there is some doubt as to wards the West, and that boundary was the Rio Grande. Congress in the resolutions admitting her into the Union, recognized this boundary, by laying down a line of limpretension is set up, that her territory does not extend to within three hundred miles of the Missouri Compromise line; where Congress, in receiving her into the between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. Texas is the only State in the Union, which has the solemn guaranty of the Covernment of the United States in every possible form, to her boundaries. Yet this is States; and this wrong is aggravated by compelling us to pay for it, through the Treasury of the United States. It is undoubtedly proper that Texas should be quieted as to her boundaries; but she should be quieted by a law of Congress, plainly acknowledging them. If after her boundaries are settled, the General Government, to carrry out the purposes of the Constitution, or in good faith tulfil all the obligations the annexation of Texas to the Union requires, should think proper to purchase jectionable. But any arrangement concerning her ter-

frontier of the Indian territory. This is now a slaveholding country; and must be considered as a part of the South. Place along their whole Western boundary two non-slaveholding States, and how long will the Inand the spirit of fanaticism brooks no delay in the prosit creates. If you were to yield everything the
North now requires—abolish slavery in the District of
North now requires—abolish slavery in the District of
Columbia—authmit to be legislated parates for conveying
slaves from one State to another, leit trial by jury and
the writ of habest corpus, wrest-from you in the Northern States every fogitive slave; give up all your terial
tories to swell. Northern arrogance and predominance,
to tribe a serial
tories to swell. Northern arrogance and predominance,
to great end—the abolition of slavery in the State,
The greate slaw the ladian territory, this end can be easily
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slavery in the Indian territory, this end can be easily
slavery in the Indian territory. In the State, the South of the Union, will be controlled by the non-slaveholding
at our great end—the habilition of slavery in the State,
and the spirit of fanaticism brooks no delay in the State,
will be controlled by the regression of the Constitution, several of the Con

holding States now, could have designed to give Contheir efforts to protect you from the agitations of slavery one hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory; and exercised by Congress. Many of the ablest men in Congress, have been politically annihilated, or have and it this be done by the legislation of Congress, the of the South have denied that Congress possesses ony mode in which it is done is of no importance. Califor-nia belongs to the United States, and all action by the Congress to interfere with this institution, whilst slaveindividuals in that territory, whether from the United ry existed in Maryland and Virginia, would be a gross

> attempts to carry out and confirm the acts of these indi- For all these sacrifices to the interests and prejudices viduals, erecting California into a State and excluding of the people of the North, the South is tendered the slavery therefrom, it is the same thing as if Congress last measure of the compromise—the fugitive slave bill had originally passed a law to this effect, without the in- as they propose to amend it. To understand the extent tervention of these individuals. The exclusion of slave- of the concession the South receives on this point, we

> power be stayed ? It can abolish slavery in the States. The next measure is in perfect keeping with this first | Thus a power is assumed in the bill, which virtually feature of "the report." It takes from Texas, territory extends the jurisdiction of Congress over slavery in the sufficient for two large States, and adds them to New States! And this is a benefit to the South! Under Mexico. What the bill contains with respect to slavery guise of a benefit, the bill is useless as a remedy; and will be of little consequence; for it is designed that worse than useless in its usurpations. Such are the va-

> We do not believe that many of those in the South with a Constitution excluding slavery from its limits; who at an early day, expressed a willingness to support for without such exclusion she cannot hope to be ad- it, had well considered its import, or even contemplated it without material amendment. We fully appreci-The effect will be that territory, over which slavery now ate and duly honor the motives of those who would reexists, equal to two States, will be wrested from the store tranquillity to the country, nor shall we impugn in any form, those who have assisted to frame or who have yielded a support to these measures. Why the nonthe boundaries of Texas. Texas by her laws when she slaveholding States do not support these measures, we fanaticism inflated with success, disdains accomplishing its objects by indirection. If these measures, however, were really a compromise in which the South had aqual ratified by the resolutions of annexation. To vindicate of the United States to determine their rights. Instead oupe Hidalgo, it was finally vindicated and settled, by the courts of the country, and there to submit their a clause in the treaty, designating the Rio Grande as the rights in a territory belonging to them, to their final aror confidence of the North, and the proposition was

> The South, in our opinion, might accept one other compromise, not because it is co-extensive with our rights, but because it has been rwice sanctioned by those who have gone before us. If the North offers the Mis-Union, determined that her terrritory should be divided souri Compromise, to extend to the Pacific Ocean, the South cannot reject it, provided a distinct recognition of our right to enter the territory south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude is expressed in the compromise. We should take this line as a partition line between the the Government which disputes them; and under the two sections of the Union; and besides this, nothing pretext that they are very doubtful, proposes to take but what the Constitution bestows. Although the nor-from her nearly one half her territory. It is by virtue thern States would acquire by this Compromise threeof such pretensions, that by the bill, two States are to fourths of our vacant territory, they will have renounced be taken from the Southern, and given to the Northern the insufferable pretension of restricting and preventing the extension of the South, whilst they should extend Having thus, fellow-citizens, laid before you a state-

ment of your condition-your rights-and the remedy. which, under present circumstances you should accept, we leave you for a brief space of time.

It is proper to state to you, that while we are unani

mous in approving the resolutions which accompany the address, the delegates to this Convention are not entirely unanimous in approving all the arguments contained in it, particularly such as relates to the compron ritories which leaves a shade of doubt as to the right of bill pending in the United States Senate, though none stantially secure to the South the rights asserted in them. Until Congress adjourns, we cannot know what it will do, or fail to do. We must therefore meet again atter its adjournment, to consider the final condition in which it will leave you, We recommend you and ex-

be purchased; whilst many who support the bill declare that, in effect, it excludes entirely the people of the Southern States from all the territories purchased. The least evil, therefore, the bill can bring to the Southern States, on entering it, will be contention, harrassment, and litigation.

But you will have a very inadequate conception of the importance of the territory taken from Texas by the bill, if you confine your views to Texas. If you will look at a map of the United States, you will perceive that the territory proposed to be surrendered by Texas, lies throughout its whole extent along the Western frontier of the Indian territory. This is now a slavehole of the Resolutions reported by the Committee and the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific is recommended by the Nashville Convention, by which the Territories are to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, so far as the free States are labeled to the later to be divided between the free and the slave States. It is certainly not an inequitable division, and it carried out practically sud in good faith will give "FINALITY" to the territorial question. It is the only proposed to be surrendered by Texas, lies throughout its whole extent along the division and its

copy of the Resolutions reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted by the Convention. Read their attentively. They occupy strong, dignified, and pulse otic ground. They ask for the South outputs a chartenited to under the Constitution, and other a platfer on which Southern Whige and Demograte can stand to